

# Gravitational Acceleration

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Section: 2AL-\_\_\_\_ Date performed: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

Lab station: \_\_\_\_\_ Partners: \_\_\_\_\_

## Computing the standard value

(Q-1) Calculate the standard value of  $g$  at CCSF.

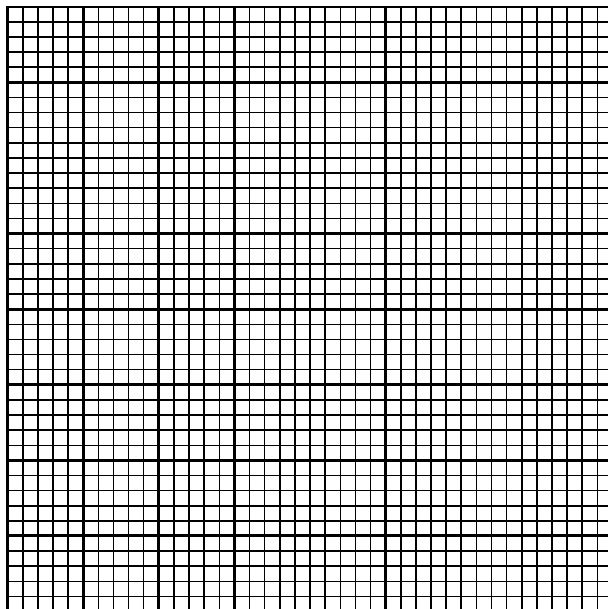
$$g_{\text{std}} = (\text{_____} \pm 0.01) \text{ cm/s}^2 = (\text{_____} \pm 0.0001) \text{ m/s}^2$$

## Measuring $g$ using the Haddock Intervalometer

(Q-2,3) Measure the fall time ( $t$ ) for eight different fall heights ( $h$ ) and fill in the following table.

[illegible]

(Q-4) Plot  $2h$  vs.  $t^2$ . Don't forget to put a title on the graph and label the axes *with units*.



(Q-5) Use the graph to calculate  $g_{\text{meas}}$ , with uncertainty.

$$g_{\text{meas}} = (\text{_____} \pm \text{_____}) \text{ m/s}^2$$

Which rule did you use to compute the uncertainty of  $g_{\text{meas}}$ ?

## Comparing standard and measured values

(Q-6) Does  $g_{\text{std}}$  agree with  $g_{\text{meas}}$ ? Explain.

## Exercises

Determine the right-hand side of Eq. (9) in the lab text, and derive it from Eq. (8).

The plot  $2h$  vs.  $t^2$  should be

- (A) a curve.
- (B) a straight line whose slope is equal to  $g$ .
- (C) a straight line whose slope is equal to  $2g$ .
- (D) a straight line whose  $y$ -intercept is equal to  $g$ .
- (E) a straight line whose slope is equal to  $1/g$ .
- (F) not enough information to tell.

Explain with the help of Eq. (9):

The fall height ( $h$ ) should be measured

- (A) from the bottom of the ball while it is mounted on the electromagnet to the floor.
- (B) from the bottom of the ball while it is mounted on the electromagnet to the top of the floor switch.
- (C) from the bottom of the electromagnet to the top of the floor switch.
- (D) from the top of the plastic pipe on which the electromagnet is mounted to the tip of your lab partner's nose.

How would  $g_{\text{std}}$  be affected if you moved to a location which is at the same latitude as CCSF, but higher above sea level?

- (A)  $g_{\text{std}}$  would be unaffected.
- (B)  $g_{\text{std}}$  would increase.
- (C)  $g_{\text{std}}$  would decrease.
- (D) Not enough information to tell.

Explain:

How would  $g_{\text{std}}$  be affected if you moved to a location which is at the same height above sea level as CCSF, but farther north?

- (A)  $g_{\text{std}}$  would be unaffected.
- (B)  $g_{\text{std}}$  would increase.
- (C)  $g_{\text{std}}$  would decrease.
- (D) Not enough information to tell.

Explain: